THE GENESEE FARMER.

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N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

It appears that the Bostonians have it in contemplation to ornament their city, by forming an experimental garden in its immediate vicinity, in which are to be made such experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture, as shall be thought useful to the community at large. When we consider what the people of that place have already done towards advancing the character and interest of the United States, it ought to excite more emulation than we see manifested at present by the inhabitants of other states. With a climate and soil less favorable to agricultural pursuits than many of the more southern or middle states; more curtailed in the facilities for manufacturing, when we take into consideration the natural productiveness of the soil, in the immediate vicinity of her water privileges, and the amount of water-power which is at her command; we are struck with astonishment at her performances, and the inquiry naturally presents itself, "what sort of people are these Bostonians?" History with her records will answer to the present, as well as to future ages, "they are the people who dared to risk" their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," in the cause of liberty,—they are the people who formed the front-rank, when the despotic and combined powers of Europe threatened us with annihilation, and they are the people, who with a parent's care, have unceasingly nursed and cherished the tree of liberty by introducing manufactures, and facilitating agriculture and the arts. And they are the people, who, (notwithstanding the cry of nullifiers against the *yankees* and their *notions*) remain caterers and bankers of these United States.

The success attending their honest industry has at times raised a hue and cry of envy against them from some of her sister states, which she with true philosophy, has passed unheeded, knowing it to be the weakest passion which degrades our natures. They have been the constant encouragers of commerce, and their ships are to be found from "India to the Poles." But it is in regard to their improvements in Agriculture and Horticulture, that we would more particularly notice them at this time. There can be named a certain number of gentlemen, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, who have done, and are still continuing to do, more for the advancement of these sister arts, than the same number from any other or all our sea port towns together. As their vessels traverse every sea, their opportunities are great for making collections from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; nor are those opportunities neglected. Nor are they collected with a miser-like intention of being hoarded up, for the special enjoyment of the individual, but distributed with a liberality bespeaking the nobleness of the intent.

The cities of Europe had long been visited by plagues, and sweeping desolations, when the independent genius of Bonaparte, determined on removing the causes, (which were acknowledged to be accumulated quantities of putrifying animal matter, collected in the burying grounds in large cities) so far as was within his power. Accordingly those in the city of Paris were removed; the bones were deposited in the catacombs, and the earth replaced with soil, free from contagion. A new burial ground was laid out on the east side of the city, and without the walls, which, from the diversified and elevated surface, as well as for the taste in arranging, has become one of the most entertaining places in the vicinity of Paris, if we except the garden of plants.

The Bostonians have now conceived the idea of combining all that is interesting in these two places of notoriety, and also of adding a third, which shall render their contemplated improvements, equal to any thing that Europe can boast of, of the kind, viz: that of having combined a Rural Cemetery, a Botanic garden, and an Experimental farm. Should they succeed in this, Boston will be rendered altogether the most interesting city in the United States. Now we hope that other towns will consider the importance of making public improvements, and be up and doing. There is scarcely a large town in the United States, but what has neglected two things, which are indispensable for the health of the population, viz: 1st, to secure, and keep open as public property, a sufficient number of squares for the accommodation of families where they may send their nurses with their small children, and have them safe from the common harm of crowded streets. 2dly, To locate proper places for the burial of the dead, at such a distance from the populous part of the town as shall render them free from the effects of the pestilential effluvia, arising from putrefactive animal matter. We should naturally suppose that after such a sweeping sickness as New-York was visited with, a few years since, which undoubtedly originated at one of their cemeteries, that not one of these depositories would be left within the precincts of a city. But such is the fact, and should the worthy citizens of Boston persevere in their calculations, in regard to their intended cemetery, they will give us another example of their steady perseverance in the march of improvement.

METHEGLIN.

This is a fermented liquor frequently made by those who keep bees, and is rather a pleasant drink than otherwise. To make a barrel of this liquor of prime quality, about one hundred pounds of honey are necessary. If this is examined, it will be found that a considerable proportion of the honey has not been decomposed during the fermentation, which gives the metheglin a sweet heavy taste. Now one hundred pounds of honey are more than is required to make a barrel of good wine, and the additional cost over metheglin, by adding fruit of some kind is very trifling, and the liquor will be more generally liked. Two objects are gained by adding fruit: 1st. To communicate some agreeable flavor to the liquor, and 2dly. By adding a fruit which abounds in tartaric acid, the whole of the honey (if the quantity of acid is sufficient,) will be decomposed and the liquor will be freed from the syrupy taste which characterizes all fermented liquors which have not sufficient acid in them to decompose the saccharine matter contained in them. Hence good wine is considered a more healthy drink than our strong beer, which contains a large quantity of saccharine matter in solution, which if decomposed would render it too intoxicating. We have seen it recommended, that where grapes cannot be obtained for making wine, to take a quantity of the young vines and steep them in water, and by adding a due proportion of sugar, a very good wine may be made. These young shoots contain a large proportion of tartaric acid, and some astringency, and very possibly a decent wine may be made by this process.

TAKING HONEY.

August is the proper month for taking honey from the bees, and it should be done previous to the flowering of buckwheat, in order that the bees may replenish their stock to meet the demands of winter, and because the honey collected during the flowering of this plant, is not generally liked as well as that which is collected from clover, and other flowers of the earlier part of summer.—Most people are in the habit of taking the honey from the bees at evening, thinking that in the coolness of the atmosphere, the bees become torpid and are less likely to sting the operator, whereas, he will find less resistance at mid-day, when most of the bees are absent from the hive, and such as return during the operation are loaded with honey or pollen, and are not disposed to wage war, until they have discharged their loads, previous to which time, the skillful manager will have completed his task. We are informed that a neighboring farmer brought to this market sometime last week, the honey taken from two hives of bees, which he sold for a little over seventeen dollars. What a comment on the profit of keeping bees; this pocketing the *arguments* is what convinces the farmer.

COW CABBAGE.

It appears from communications received from two of our most scientific men that the *cow cabbage* is not likely to succeed in this latitude. We insert their communications, hoping that our Farmers will not be humbugged too much by those pompous recommendations of new plants, which our transatlantic brethren are so fruitful in; at one time we have the succory or endive recommended for field culture, which proves a noxious weed in this section; at another the prickly comfrey (symphytum asperimum) is brought from Caucasus, or the lord knows where, a few plants of which will be sufficient to keep a whole stock of cattle, and "last not least," we have the cow cabbage by the cultivation of which the farmer is to be enabled to keep thirty cows from one acre. Vast sums have been paid for these seeds, and and yet brother Jonathan is waiting very anxiously for a new edition of the "wonderful." The people of England it appears are well acquainted with our *gullability*.

CUCUMBERS.

My very genteel readers, have you ever had the dispepsia? If you have not you can hardly realize what an awful calamity you have escaped! But I would caution you as to answering this question without deliberation. It is a very important one at this time, and may fix your character forever, with a certain portion of society. If you answer in the negative, you will be set down as having sprung from some old fashioned, honest kind of family, which at this time would appear as ridiculous as to see a woman riding to church upon a pillion. But on the contrary, if you declare in the affirmative, and that you have not only had it, but had it *severely too*, and have been to New-York to undergo the operation of being *kneaded*, you may take it for granted that you have a sure passport to the most refined society, Abernethy's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. There is a certain class of society at this season of the year for which I cannot but sympathize, and who like a prisoner in his cell, can look abroad upon the fruits sent by the bounty of a kind Providence, with an appetite keen and unsatiated, but which he is not allowed to enjoy. Such is the case with children in our large towns, whose untiring curiosity will discover every basket of fruit or esculents which may be brought to market, but who are forbidden to taste them on pain of having the *dispepsia* and all the family of fashionable complaints of the day. Now this is enough to try the honesty of any little hungry urchin, and many a lie has been told about an apple or cucumber, which has been swallowed half masticated behind the door to prevent detection. No wonder that substances so swallowed should now and then prove rather indigestible, but it would be contrary to the laws of nature, if children were allowed to select their food, if they did not choose that which was conducive to health, and reject that which was found to be detrimental.

"Learn from the beast the physic of the field," said a poet of nice observation, as indicating that the appetite when unrestrained was a sure guide to health, and so we consider it. Who ever heard of a farmer's children with their pockets full of green apples, and their hands full of cucumbers, ever having the *dispepsia?* But we are creatures of habit after all, and there are certain old women in large towns who have made it their business for years, at this particular season to call upon their neighbors for the sole purpose of cautioning them against allowing their children to eat cucumbers, "*for they are desput bad things,*" for which advice they expect a cup of tea; then follows on a set of doctors, half old women and half quack, who will tell that "cucumbers are of a clogging nature, that they stop up the *bilatory ducts*, and produce cholera morbus;" and last of all, the printers to fill up a corner, take up the old witicism of slicing the cucumbers, adding salt, pepper and vinegar, and then—throw them away. Now we believe if parents would furnish their children with more fruit during warm weather, it would be much more for their health, but where they have not had opportunities of becoming good judges of fruit by constant acquaintance with it, it should be the care of the parents to select such as is of the best quality both as a matter of comfort and economy, and then allow them, unless when economy forbids, a full supply.

HORTICULTURAL.

There has been exhibited at the Arcade, the past week several kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables, very fine for the season, amongst which were

Wilson's long green cucumbers, very fine, from the garden of B. Hill, Esq.

Long green cucumbers from the gardens of J. Johnson and Mr. Caldwell.

Fruit from the egg plant, from the garden of C. M. Lee, Esq.

Apricots from the gardens of H. N. Langworthy and Mr. Gifford.

Juneating or jenetin apple from the garden of S. Saxton, Esq.

Stubbard, an apple imported by Mr. Floy, from the Bristol nursery, from the garden of J. Lancassell.

A collection of flowers from the garden of S. Cornell, consisting of Hydrangea hortensis, different varieties of Helianthus, both annual and perennial, all double and some of them very fine.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Made at Silver Lake, Susquehannah county, Pennsylvania, by MICHAEL LAUGHUAN, *gardener*, July 1831.

DAY LIGHT			10'CLOCK		DUSK			REMARKS.
Days.	*tempr.*	*winds.*	*tempr.*	*winds.*	*tempr.*	*winds.*	*rain.*	
1	64	E	70	NW	70	N E	,17	cloudy
2	64	S W	80	S	70	S W		
3	66	S W	82	S W	72	W	,10	showery
4	66	S W	80	S W	70	W	1,30	constant rain
5	68	S W	78	S W	74	W	,07	light showers
6	66	S W	74	W	72	W	,20	cloudy
	62	W	86	S W	76	S W		
8	68	S W	82	S W	74	S W		
9	68	S W	72	W	54	NW	,25	cloudy
10	48	NW	66	NW	54	N		
11	46	N	76	N E	60	E		
12	46	N E	80	W	66	S W		
13	52	S W	80	S W	68	S W		
14	56	S W	84	S W	70	NW		
15	60	NW	78	N E	64	N E	,27	cloudy
16	52	NW	66	W	60	NW	,03	
17	56	W	76	W	70	W		
18	64	S W	70	W	72	S W	,30	cloudy
19	62	W	82	S W	74	W		
20	68	S W	76	S W	72	NW	,76	cloudy
21	64	NW	80	W	72	NW		
22	62	NW	80	S W	70	W		
23	68	S W	76	S W	72	S W	,58	steady rain
24	60	NW	80	W	66	W	,10	showery
25	58	W	80	W	70	W		
26	62	S W	82	S W	68	W		
27	58	N	76	S W	70	S W		
28	70	S	80	S W	72	S W	,20	showery
29	74	S W	82	S W	72	S W		
30	62	S W	78	S W	74	S W		
31	78	S W	82	S W	75	S W		

Mean temperature at day light		62
do	one o'clock	78
do	dusk	69
Inches of rain		4.33

As it is useful to compare meteorological observations made in different places with each other, in order to determine the difference of temperature, quantity of rain, &c., we publish the above table kept at Silver Lake, within about four miles of the line of the State of New-York, and which may be considered as making the temperature of all that range of high lands which extend from the Hudson to the vicinity of Lake Erie, and include the head springs of the Delaware, Susquehannah, Genesee, Tioga and Allegany Rivers.

From the Argus.

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Eighth and ninth Exhibitions, July 26.

6 large blood beets, 6 large red top turnips, ½ peck shell beans, two specimens of top onions—presented by Daniel Gilbert, gardener.

6 bow apples, 12 July pears; a fine collection of flowers, consisting of lilium, bulliforum and tygrinum; althea, several varieties; morgiana, rubra and alba, and seven varieties of annuals—from the garden of D. B. Slingerland.

1 ripe watermelon 15½ pounds, 1 bell squash 8 pounds, 2 citron melons, 12 tematos, 12 sugar pears, 2 ears 72 days corn—from the garden of Spencer Stafford.

A splendid collection of flowers consisting of twenty varieties of perennials and annuals—from the garden of C. N. Bement.

Premiums were awarded to Daniel Gilbert, D. B. Slingerland, Spencer Stafford and C. N. Bement.

CROPS.

Virginia.—In Nottoway, Dinweddie, Brunswick, Luenburg, and Amelia counties, wheat has suffered much,—and corn and tobacco on flats,—from 2 weeks rain.

Kentucky.—The Lexington Reporter, says, that wheat, Rye, and oats, have each crop been a good deal injured by unfavorable weather to harvest them.

Delaware.—Deplorable accounts are received, quantity and quality of wheat greatly effected.—The summer freshets higher than they have been for forty years.

Maryland.—Melancholy accounts from Rowlandsville. The rains have caused all the creeks to overflow their banks—tore up the roads terribly. At Hagarstown, the wheat is indifferent, rye and oats good, though injured in getting them secured; corn flourishing. But for a happy change of weather at Frederick the crops would nearly all have been destroyed; corn looks well. From the upper country and from the eastern shore, things appear more favorable.

Pennsylvania.—Wheat sprouted so much in the shock and that which was lodged, that there will not be enough good wheat saved throughout the state for seed.

Lower Canada.—At Quebec, the harvests promise well. The Canadians calculate to grind at least 500,000 bushels American wheat for export, and 2,500,000 bushels of their own raising. The only complaint made in the account of wheat is, that the grain is small.

Wheat.—We learn from a good source, that in consequence of the unusual quantity of bad weather, the wheat crop in the western section of this state, will fall short of an average crop. The rust has injured many fields in a serious manner; but corn promises fair.

The unfavorable wheather, says the Palmyra Sentinel, continues to be a source of alarm to the Farmer. The frequency of the showers of rain, has been remarkable, and has already done much injury to the Wheat crops, and threatens their almost entire ruin. We have heard of many fields entirely destroyed. Some have been mowed for feed for cattle.

Frederick Delano, aged 3 years, son of Mr. J. Delano, was drowned last week in Batavia, in the floom of Mr. Evan's mill.

HIGH CULTIVATION.

It is not an uncommon complaint among farmers 'tbat the times are hard.' It is wonderful that with some they are so? They are 'hard' because their crops are small, because they fail to bestow the proper cultivation upon them. Concentrated action is efficient action; and it is this only which gives large agricultural results. But to this an obstacle presents itself nearly insurmountable. Our farms are in general too extensive, and the labor of the farmer is spread over too extended a surface. And yet instead of selling a single acre, most of our farmers covet many more. If farmers however, would thrive, they must change their policy; they must concentrate their labor; they must give to few acres the care, now usually bestowed on many; and if necessary to this they must diminish their farms. Many an acre of corn, and many of rye now yield only 10 or 12 bushels and even less. Many an acre is mowed, whose burden—if it may be called a burden—amounts to scarcely half a ton. How much wiser—how much more grateful to give these acres a proper cultivation and gather bushels for pecks, and nearer tons for hundreds! This, I conceive, is, at present, the great error of our farmers generally. They adopt a diffusive, desultory mode of operation, which keeps their lands poor, and themselves poor also. The only method by which the benefits of a thrifty, productive husbandry can be enjoyed, is to change the present system for one more compressed and more vigorous. It should be written on every farm house, and in the centre of every lot, as a memento to its occupier—*'Till but little, and till thoroughly.'—Rev. Mr. Goodrich.*

It has been justly said of the Farmers occupation, that it involves as much skill, as much interest, and as much honor, as any object within the range of the attention, or the action of man. It was certainly man's first employment, and without doubt, the happiest in which it can be engaged. True he labors hard, and by the sweat of his brow earns his bread; and this is common to most avocations into which manual labor enters. But then he has his season of enjoyment, and is at all times relieved from the responsibility, anxiety, and the risk of the merchant, or the intense application and fearful solicitude of the professional man. The occupation of agriculture being more steady and less liable to the fluctuations experienced in almost every other vocation, more especially to those immediately dependent on commerce, tends to a more regular, simple, and consequently, to a more moral life. It is this favorable tendency of their habits and mode of living, which has entitled the yeomanry to that political importance, which attaches to them in almost every other, but more particularly in this country—our government being founded on equality of right, and our institutions recognizing equity as the rule of conduct. The yeomanry were the instruments by which our Independence was achieved—from their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions—and with them by whomever assailed will rest the defence of those privileges civil and religious, which we now so eminently enjoy—on their honesty, intelligence and firmness we may always rely to perpetuate the enjoyment of these privileges.—*Bost. Pat.*

VEGETABLE LIFE.

The first point that should engage the attention of the enlightened agriculturist, is to ascertain the nature and situation of those minute vessels by which plants absorb water from the soil and the atmosphere, and by which these principles are modified and circulated to every part of the vegetable, and are converted into the plant itself. So minute are these vessels, that even microscopic observation has not been able to detect all their intricacies. But their general structure and arrangement have been ascertained.—And it is found that they bear a most striking analogy to those vessels of animals by which nutriment is conveyed, in ceaseless circulation to every part of the system. In every plant we find one set of small vessels running from the root to the extremities, throught which the sap ascends, while in its progress it is undergoing those changes that will fit it for becoming a part of the vegetable. These vessels resemble the arteries in the animal system. When the sap is thus conveyed to the leaves and other extremities of the plant, it there comes in contact with the atmosphere, gives of the redundancies, and absorbs water, and perhaps other principles essential to the plant. The leaves of plants, therefore, perform nearly the same functions as the lungs of animals. A second set of vessels, exterior to the first and mostly confined to the bark, now conveys the food of the plant, thus prepared, to every part that needs nourishment; even to the very roots from which it proceeded.—These vessels correspond to the veins. Other vessels are found in plants, corresponding, probably, to those similarly situated in the animal system; yet too complicated for explanation, that in vegetable, as well as in animal economy we find the principle of life—itself inscrutable—modifying and controling every operation and keeping the wonderful machinery in ceaseless play.—*Hitchcock's Address.*

SILK FILATURE.

We have been gratified with seeing the progress of the silk culture in this neighborhood. Mr Cobb has the silk reeled with great evenness in his own family; and several families in the neighborhood have been engaged in rearing silk worms for him this season, and as he reels all that comes, to advantage, it is probable this useful branch of industry will be rapidly extended. We understand that when Mr. C. buys the cocoons he pays from 25 to 50 cts. per pound—and that the silk as it comes from the reel fetches from 4 to 6s. per pound. Mr. C. has in press a manual on the culture of silk which is to be distributed to each of the towns in the commonwealth, at the public expense. This manual is calculated to give plain practical directions on the subject so that a person who never saw a silk worm may take it up and with proper attention may proceed in the business with advantage. He has lately introduced to his garden from New-York the morus multicaulis—a kind of mulberry tree bearing leaves one foot in length, and which is said to be superior to all others for the nursing of the silk-worm, and which he recommends to general cultivation in the state of Massachusetts. We saw at Mr. C.'s house five varieties of the cocoon. It is said that the large white cocoon, of the French insect is the most rich and ought to be preferred by the cultivator, on account of its being best for white silk; of the small Chinese worm, from four to five crops can be raised in a season. Mr. C. has these worms now which three weeks since were in the chrysales of the cocoon—the moth having eaten out, deposited her eggs and the eggs having hatched, the worms are now eating the leaves, and the whole has been done in the short space of three weeks. Mr. C. obtained this variety of the insect from Baltimore.—*Dedham Politician.*

MAXIMS FOR MARRIED LADIES.

The following maxims, if pursued, will not only make the men in love with marriage, but cause them to be good husbands;—the first is, to be good yourself. To avoid all thoughts of managing a husband. Never try to deceive or impose on his understanding, nor give him uneasiness; but treat him with affection, sincerity and respect. Remember that husbands, at best, are only men, subject like yourselves to error and frailty. Be not too sanguine, then, before marriage, or promise yourselves happiness without alloy. Should you discover any thing in his humor or behaviour not altogether what you expected or wish, pass it over, smooth your own temper, and try to mend his, by attention, cheerfulness, and good nature. Never reproach him with misfortunes, which are the accidents and infirmities of life—a burden which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed—but instead of murmuring and reflections, divide the sorrows between you; make the best of it, and it will be easier to both.—It is the innate office of the softer sex to soothe the troubles of the other. Resolve every morning to be cheerful all day, and should any thing occur to break your resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with your husband. Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it may; but much sooner deny yourself the trifle of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risk a quarrel or create a heart-burning, which it is impossible to foresee the end of. Implicit submission in a man to his wife, is even disgraceful to both; but implicit submission in the wife, is what she promised at the altar, what the good will revere her for, and what is, in fact, the greatest honor she can receive. Be assured a woman's power, as well as her happiness, has no other foundation than in her husband's esteem and love, which it is her interest, by all possible means, to preserve and increase. Study, therefore, his temper, and command your own.—Enjoy with him satisfaction, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost assiduity conceal his infirmities.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Dress.—After the success of Edward I. most of the English ladies were provided with foreign dresses, and as might be expected, we are informed by Stow, that "the matrons being proud in their French apparelle, did brag." In Henry IV's time, says the same authority, "was excessive pride in dress; gowns with deep and broad sleeves commonly called poke sleeves, which might be called recepticles of the divel, for they did hide what they stole in their sleeves whereof some hung down to their knees full of cuttes and jagges."

From this it appears that the quarter-of-mutton sleeves of our day are not without reason and example.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

EXPERIMENTS.

I have tried to raise apples from cuttings. I took a baker's dozen, and inserted the but of each in half a potatoe, and buried the whole under the earth except the two upper buds. They all grew —i. e. the potatoes, but not one of the scions! Loudon says the Codlins and Bucknots will grow from cuttings. I have no doubt they will, occasionally, under favorable circumstances; yet I doubt the economy of the method, though successful, when we can raise plants so readily from seed, and bud or engraft them to suit our liking.

Cow Cabbage.—I obtained seeds in 1829, with a view of *keeping my cows upon the herbage.* It did not arrive at the desired maturity the first season. I left it standing in the garden, and the winter destroyed it. My friend Dr. Mease sent me some seed in 1830, and I determined to obtain at least early sprouts for greens. The plants grew from 4 to 6 feet. In the autumn I carefully buried a dozen or more, and this spring planted them out early in the ground. Instead of being perennial, or abiding four years, as has been said, they shot up directly to seed, having ripened which, they are now falling into decay. I have found that I paid too much for the whistle, and that a good savoy or broccoli is worth a dozen cow-cabbage.

I tried pulverized charcoal to keep the bugs from my melons, and found that it did not a particle of good.

I tried Prince's sulphur water to destroy the vine fretter, without effect.

I use boxes to protect my melons from bugs and from the cold. A part are so large as to receive a sash of four panes of glass. They are 6 or 7 inches high in rear with a flare of two inches to the front. The sash is kept closed except there is danger of the sun scalding the plants, when they are partially or wholly drawn. The other kind is of the same height and flare, and is covered with millinet. They answer the purpose intended. I have used them several years, and house them, when the melons are out of danger, or the season sufficiently warm to dispense with them. EXPERIMENTER.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

In the spring of 1829, a kind friend in the city of New-York, sent me some seeds of *Cow or tree Cabbage* for experiment. These were sowed in a hot-bed after its heat was exhausted; and at the commencement of severe weather in autumn, the young plants were about a foot high. Under the glass they continued in good condition till the next spring, when they were transplanted in the open ground. In the summer of 1830, they attained the height of six feet, with many branches; but every trace of vitality was destroyed by the frost of last winter.

There may be particular soils and climates where it would be profitable to cultivate this cabbage; but I think it not suited to our middle or eastern states. The ground on which it grows should be cultivated, and stakes to keep its large bushy tops erect, are required, as well as a great quantity of straw to protect it from the frost, and much labor to apply it. Mine were infested by the *aphis* or cabbage lice. D. T.

Greatfield, Cayuga co. N. Y. 7 mo. 12, 1831.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

CONVERSATIONS ON HORTICULTURE—No. I.

A. What a magnificent prospect! How do you dispose of so much fine fruit at such a distance from a market?

B. The family has free access to it; a part we dry or preserve; a part we give to the sick when opportunities occur; sometimes we send presents of fruit to our friends; and the hogs take the rest.

A. The hogs! would you give fruit fit for the table of a prince to your hogs?

B. Why not? it saves us many a bushel of corn.

A. But your neighbours who are destitute of fruit, do you never call them in when you have such abundance?

B. Never, but I would call them out if they appeared in my fruit garden. If I give them as much fruit as they give me, they have no reason to complain. If they apply their labor to growing corn and potatoes for their hogs, and neglect to provide fruit for themselves, it is their own choice.—They have no more right to my fruit, the product of my labor, than I have to their corn and potatoes.

A. Well that is true; but you know the prejudices of our countrymen who think that fruit is free for all.

B. I know that many *who have none themselves*, have chosen to consider it *free.* When there was no fruit to be had but wild strawberries in the fields and raspberries along the fences, our farmers were disposed to be indulgent, because these sprung up spontaneously. But here is a total change of circumstances. Many of these trees cost a dollar a piece at a nursery 300 miles off. We have bro't them hither, cultivated and manured the ground; we have pruned, we have destroyed the insects from their branches; and we now claim the sole and exclusive privilege of enjoying the fruit in any manner that will please us best.

A. Your right cannot be disputed, but would it not please you best to give a part of the surplus to your near neighbors?

B. That must depend on circumstances. It is a great pleasure to give to a zealous cultivator of good fruit, some of whose trees have failed, or are too young to bear; and that I could do without being made to suffer hereafter for my liberality, because he would respect his own exertions and his own property, and could not disregard mine. But that is not the case with the man who plants not, or grafts not. He cannot respect the feelings of an amateur, and ought not to enter a garden. He who is satisfied with what fruit he has, cannot *need* mine. He who is not satisfied but makes no exertions to procure better, cannot *deserve* mine.

A. Your reasoning applies in full force against landed proprietors, but would you exclude those who have not the means to procure good fruit?

B. No more than I would exclude them from turtle soup or madeira wine. If they are worthy people, they could bear kind treatment without becoming troublesome, and might receive presents of fruit. Those whose characters are unsettled, it would be very injudicious to admit. What they at first received as a gift, they would soon consider as a right. My trees would be watched as property in which they had a share; and if the fruit were not offered, or yielded when asked for, they might take it by stealth. I therefore claim the whole as much and as rigidly as I claim the corn in my crib or the wheat in my granary.

A. But few people have taken the trouble to consider this subject, and will not some of your neighbors therefore, think you *stingy?*

B. Every man is allowed the indulgence of some singularities. I wish the respect of my neighbours but I could not consent to buy it by a sacrifice of my own legal and equitable rights. In regard to fruit, great laxity in the morals of our countrymen, has long prevailed. An excursion to steal peaches or melons has been considered almost as *honorable* as deer-stealing was formerly in England; and I am not sure but some parents even yet who would hate to be called *thieves*, connive at the plunder of their neighbor's gardens.—But it is time that this stain on the character of a moral and civilized people should be wiped off.—This current of popular prejudice must be checked, or the fond hopes of our horticlturists will be blighted. They who first withstand it, will sometimes find their situations unpleasant, but it is the duty of every patriot to make the attempt.

A. I cannot conceive how any young man who ever hopes to be respectable could engage in such disgraceful practices; but there are always enough amongst us who have no such hopes, do they never plunder your fruit or injure your trees?

B. If they do, they do it at the risk of *one hundred and fifty dollars fine and six months imprisonment.* Our legislature had become satisfied that the advancing improvements of the country required more ample protection than such had formerly received; and he who now feloniously scales a garden fence, is no longer viewed with the same lenity as the owner of an unruly ox who has the damage assessed; but he stands before our courts as a criminal (a *thief* if you please) in full anticipation of fine, punishment, and disgrace. X

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

BARLEY.

Never, perhaps, was there a more pitiful display of ignorance, than in the harvesting of this article last season. Thousands of bushels were ruined for the lack of a little knowledge, easily and cheaply obtained. No wonder our farmers are discouraged in their attempts to raise barley.—Generally they do not grow more than half a crop, and nine chances in ten but they will suffer this to take serious injury in harvesting. I do not mention this as a reproach, but as a misfortune. To many of our farmers, barley is a new article, and its culture not at all understood. I have given to the readers of the Genesee Farmer, a few practical directions upon the preparation of seed barley, time of sowing, &c. I stand pledged to give them good and sufficient reasons for the treatment recommended. But my object in this treatise is not to redeem that pledge, but as it is the season for harvesting barley, to make a few brief remarks upon that head.

It is true, that last year was an uncommonly critical season for producing barley, and with a few exceptions the whole crop of the country was more or less injured. To this the lengthened visages of our brewers will sufficiently testify. The damage consisted chiefly in blighted barley or what is commonly called "*black ends;*" these are produced either by the grain being badly lodged, so much so, as not to allow the wet to escape

from it, or from suffering it to remain too long upon the ground, when the least dampness will not only discolor the whole, but will blight at least a part of it. The latter is a very common way in which barley receives injury; and it does seem truly a pity, that when the bountiful hand of Providence has spread over our fields a luxurious abundance, we should suffer that bounty to be lost. Now the great secret of harvesting this crop properly, is to *cut it, not when too green, but before it is fully ripe*, and your barley will come out a bright yellow color when it is thrashed. It should be well dried before it goes into the barn, else the fermentation will be so great in the mow as to injure the life of the grain. If there be any patches in your field which are lodged, the grain which comes from them will do well for your pigs; but as you hope to obtain the first price in market, do not mix it with your standing barley; cut and keep it separately. There is no doubt that barley allowed to stand in the field until it gets fully ripe (if it can be harvested,) without receiving any dampnes, malts more freely than when cut earlier; but in our climate, this is extremely difficult, and if it does get wet the damage is so fatal that as a general rule, it is best to harvest it before it be fully ripe, when a little wet weather will not effect it, and the only precaution necessary to be taken, is to have it perfectly dried before it goes into the barn. "WAYNE."

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

For a particular purpose, soon after the young grapes were set, I loosened some of my vines from the trellis, and let parts of them lie on the ground, so that many of the bunches had the soil dashed over them in heavy rains. *Not one of these bunches, has any appearance of mildew*, while on the same vines at the height of one foot or more, many are damaged by that blight. Several kinds of grapes are included in these remarks, such as the *Sweet water, Miller's Burgundy, Black Orleans, Red Color*, &c.

I state the fact for the purpose of calling the attention of horticulturists to the subject, before the season for extending such observations shall be past. I have not much to say in regard to the cause. There are some bunches near the ground so protected by the leaves as to have been scarcely *soiled* at any time, and yet are free from mildew; and so are some higher on the vines. It may be therefore difficult to come to any positive conclusion, although the first idea that presents is, that our *calcareous* loam is destructive to the mildew when it comes in contact. We may next inquire whether grapes that lie on the ground, are free from mildew in *other soils?* and whether the same result may be expected in other seasons? D. T.

The Small Pox "outgeneraled."—Dr. Fansher has published a method of hastening the constitutional operation of the kine-pox, by means of which persons, after full six days exposure to the small-pox, may be rescued from the scourge of that dreadful disease. His method of practice is, to make several "broad punctures on the body and shoulders, charging them many times over in succession" with the vaccine matter.—The method seems to be strongly recommended by some of the first physicians in the country.—*West. Rec.*

From the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

SELECTED BY D. T.

"Many of the better sorts of English apples were probably at first introduced into this country [Eng.] from the continent. The greater part of our names of apples are French, either pure or corrupted. Those varieties which had been celebrated abroad were spread through the kingdom by their cultivation in the gardens of the religious houses, and *many of these fine old sorts still exist*..... Thus the *Nonpareil* according to the old Herbalists, was brought from France by a Jesuit in the time of Queen Mary, and first planted in the gardens of Oxfordshire."

——"It has been asserted that many of *the fine old varieties of the apple*, are now going into decay. This may be owing partly to their being more generally cultivated, and consequently grown in a great variety of soils and situations, some of which would suit them and others not; and that this is the case may be inferred from *the fact, that in some places these sorts are to be found healthy enough.*"

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"The Barberry—grew formerly wild in great quantities in the hedge rows of England, but has been universally banished, from a general belief that its presence is injurious to the growth of corn. *Duhamel, Broussonet, and other scientific writers, treat this belief as a vulgar prejudice.*"

—

"In the south of Europe, the Gooseberry is small, tasteless, and neglected; and though it grows to a large size in the warmer parts of England, its flavor there is very inferior to that which it has in Scotland. Even in that country, *the flavor seems to increase with the cold*; for if there be warmth enough for bringing gooseberries to maturity and ripening them, the farther north they are grown the better. The market gardens about Edinburgh pay much attention to the culture and kinds of their gooseberries; but they are never equal in flavor to those which are grown at Dundee, Aberdeen or Inverness.

"In England, the Lancashire gooseberries are the finest in appearance. They are very large; but their flavor is far inferior to that of the Scotch. Perhaps the inferiority of the English berries may be in great [some] part owing to the large sorts that are cultivated,—the finest even in Scotland, being those that are of a middle size."

——"The cultivation of gooseberries forms a pleasing occupation amongst the manufacturers of that part of the kingdom; and *the custom has doubtless a tendency to improve both the health and the morals of the people.* Any pursuit which makes men acquainted with the peculiarities of vegetable economy, in however small a degree, has a beneficial effect upon the heart and undestanding; and it is certainly better for weavers and nailers to vie with each other in raising the largest gooseberries, than in those games of chance or cruel sports, to which the few leisure hours of the working classes are too often devoted. The one is a rational and innocent emulation; the other a degrading excitement or a brutal indulgence. The names of the Lancashire gooseberries are indicative of their humble origin,—"Jolly Miner," "Jolly Painter," "Lancashire lad," "Pastime," "Top Sawyer," &c., may appear odd to a foreigner; but they are characteristic of the manners of the country in which they are produced."

FLAX AND HEMP.

(Continued from page 239.)

The following observations respecting the management of flax in the Netherlands, by Mr. Besnard, may be considered as detailing the best method known at present, and is equally as well calculated for the United States as Europe. Altho' this part of the report is not in order, as made by Mr. Besnard, yet as it contains the plain directions for the management of flax, we have selected it as the first article for publication, in order that it may be in season to direct the farmers in the management of their present crops. We shall make such further extracts from the above report as we think will be interesting to our readers.

Observations on the treatment of flax in the Netherlands.

Soil.—The soil preferred by the Cultivators of Flax in the Netherlands, is a loamy clay, or what they term (fat land) free from weeds, and capable of giving wheat, which is in almost every case the previous crop; except when land after producing Madder is to be had, which is esteemed the best of all; but the cultivation of that plant, being rather limited, it is rarely to be met in quantity, compared with wheat-stubble; it is, however a general practice in that Country, never to sow flax but in rich, good ground.

Preparation of the soil.—The mode usually followed in the Netherlands of preparing ground for flax, if from wheat-stubble, (the general previous crop) is, after reaping, to have it *immediately lightly ploughed*, and left to lie in fallow until the ensuing spring, when it is again *lightly ploughed*, preparatively to the sowing of the seed; but if grown after a madder crop, the custom is to give a light ploughing in spring, a little before sowing.

Sowing.—With respect to the seed sown in Holland and Zealand, it is invariably either Riga, or home-saved, none other being used; the latter is sown for *two*, sometimes three seasons in succession, never longer, and, at the end of that time, Riga seed is again sown: but some of the rich and judicious flax Boers, every year, sow a small parcel of Riga seed, so as to keep up a constant succession of fresh. When selecting seed for sowing, either of Riga or home-saved, the most *scrupulous* attention is paid to procure it of the best and cleanest kind. As to the quantity sown in any given portion of ground, much depends on the quality of the soil, and the age of the seed, which *experience alone* can determine; but as well as I could collect information from the Boers on this subject, comparing their measurement with the English and Irish acre, the quantity sown bears a due proportion to that of *Riga* seed usually sown in England and Ireland.* The time of sowing is generally between the end of March and middle of April.

Pulling.—In the Netherlands, and France, flax is always allowed to arrive at maturity, and is *never pulled, particularly* in *Holland* and *Zealand*, until the *seed* is perfectly formed, and the capsule brown and hard, so as to be easily disengaged from the stalk; when in that state it is pulled, and at *once* made into small sheaves, which are placed in stooks of eight to the stock; the root ends on the ground, projecting, and the heads meeting at the top in such a manner as to present the entire of them to the influence of the air; in this way it remains eight, ten,

*In America, about from five to six pecks per acre is found to be the most favorable quantity.

and sometimes fourteen days, according to the state of the weather; should occasional rain fall during this time,it is considered of great service to wash off the impurities and withered leaves that attach to the plant when ripening.

Rippling.—When the flax is sufficiently dried, it is carried to the barn, and the process of taking off the seed immediately commences; this operation in the Netherlands is chiefly done by ripples, or iron pins, about sixteen inches long, and one inch square at the bottom, gradually narrowing to the top, and formed into squares: the pins are fastened in a block of timber, above four inches thick, eighteen inches wide, and made in the form of an octagon, the upper part sloped off, so as to let the boles run down to the floor; those pins are set at about a quarter of an inch asunder, thirty of them in each block, wich is fastened by means of two staples and wedges, to a two-inch plank, that rests on trestles of a sufficient height for grown persons to sit on whilst rippling; two usually work at the same ripple, sitting opposite each other, and drawing the flax *alternately* through the teeth. During this process, great care is taken not to let it slip through the hands, so as to entangle the *root* ends, which in *every process* are kept as *even as possible*. When the seed is discharged, the flax is again made into small sheaves, and, *in every instance*, bound together by platted cords three-and-a-half feet long, made of strong rushes, that usually last for years, and are carefully put up from one season to another; when the entire quantity of flax prepared for rippling has undergone that operation, *the boles* are immediately run through a very coarse screen, sufficiently open to admit every particle of waste or dirt to pass through, so that they remain free from all impurities. The waste discharged in this manner is used by bakers in heating ovens, and the bole, by being thus cleaned, remains safe, and the seed can be kept for any time required. The mode most approved of for taking the seed from the bole, is to thrash it which is done by a flail, the handle of which is similar to a common one, but the *working part* is not more than half the usual length, about four inches diameter; the *hulls*, after the seed is discharged, are sold at the rate of two pence the *sack*, for feeding *cattle* in the winter; they are chiefly bought by Brabant farmers, who mix them with various other vegetables and *carrots*, which they grow with their flax, in ground suitable; and I have seen in *Brabant* particularly, numerous fields, with flax stand to dry, and the peasantry weeding carrots that had grown with it, and which appeared in a prosperous state.

Steeping.—This process, being the most important one which flax undergoes, and on which its value in a great measure depends, claimed my most serious attention, and occupied me for a considerable time, in observing it in detail, as performed by various steepers, and with flax the growth of different places. In general the steeping pools in Holland are similar to what are known in Ireland as *trenches* of water to drain and divide low grounds, such as abound in various parts of the south and west provinces, particularly where the soil is best suited for the growth of flax, and most like that of Holland and Zealand. Those trenches in the summer months, are grown over with light grass and weeds, which are cut a little before steeping time, from the *edges* of the bank *only*, leaving the middle of the trench undisturbed. Previous to steeping, a sod or mud bank is thrown across each end of that *portion of the trench* required, which is seldom more than sixty to eighty yards. In making those banks the mud for a distance of eleven or twelve feet from each, is drawn with iron scrapers from the bottom and middle of the trench, and sloped against each of them, leaving a space of water free from weeds and mud, sufficient to put in a set of sheaves, and admit of a pool eight to ten feet between the cross-bank and last layer of flax. The steeping pool being thus prepared, a bundle of sheaves is opened, and eight of them laid in with small light forks, with which they are as *regularly* placed, as if laid with a line, each sheaf being put down with the root end towards the bottom of the pool; when the first layer is down, a second and third set of eight sheaves is put in, the root end of *every layer meeting* the *bands of the former* one, and placed in an oblique direction. When *three layers*, or twenty-four sheaves, (which is *always the number* put in at a time,) are laid, the steepers who are provided with scrapers and forks, draw from the bottom of the trench, *mud, slime, weeds*, &c. &c. just as it comes to hand, and which they place, to the thickness of six to eight inches, on the flax, leaving *only* as *much of the last* layer uncovered, as may be sufficient to receive the first layer of the next, and for which room is made by the removal of the mud, slime, &c. used as a covering for the former layer. In laying on the mud, great care is taken to plaister it together, and so combine it as to exclude the air and light completely from the flax.* The entire quantity being thus placed in the pool, nothing appears but a surface of mud. The next operation is to throw from that part of the *trench* not wanted, a sufficient quantity of water to cover the entire mass to the depth of six to eight inches: although the mode of throwing the water into the steeping pool is done by a simple contrivance, it is nevertheless worthy of observation as it abridges labor,and saves time, points duly appreciated by the working classes in Holland. This business is performed by means of a triangle made of slight poles, placed across the trench near one of the banks; from the centre of the triangle is suspended by a slight chord, a shute or oblong box capable of containing about five to six gallons, and which lies a small depth in the water; to the shute is attached a long handle, with which the steeper works it, and so throws the water into a cut made in one corner of the cross bank, by which it is conveyed over the mud; when this is done, the flax remains from six to thirteen days, according to its quality, the temperature of the weather, and in some cases the properties of the water and mud; and I witnessed myself the taking out flax grown in Holland and Zealand, some of which had been steeped in seven days, whilst others required fourteen to prepare it. It is here necessary to observe, that that the flax growers in the Netherlands carefully watch the flax during the steeping process, particularly after the fifth day,when they once in every twentyfour hours take out a sheaf with a fork, and examine it; if not sufficiently steeped, it is carefully replaced and covered. When the flax is found sufficiently steeped, it is drawn out with great care by forks, beginning with the sheafs last laid in, one sheaf only being taken out at a time, which is turned over into the water to disengage the mud from it, when it is gently washed in the pool, and left at the end of the cross bank for that purpose; after washing, it is laid in rows by the side of the pool to drain, from which it is spread on the grass, where it remains until the cultivator finds it ready for breaking; for this process there is no defined time, every farmer judging for himself when his flax should be raised; but it is the uniform practice in those parts of the Netherlands and France where I have been, *to grass* all flax after steeping; no regard whatever is paid to the situation of the steeping pools as to aspect; those which I saw in various places lay in every direction; nor did it appear to me to be of any moment, in consequence of the total *exclusion* of the *light* and *air* by the covering of mud, &c. When removing the flax from the field to the barn, or store, it is again made into *small sheaves* nearly of an equal size, *twelve* of which are bound together similarly to what they were when going to be steeped.

Drying.—Should the flax which has been raised from the grass be found partially damp, which often happens in Holland, it is dried, or rather *aired*, on what is called a kiln, but which is merely a brick building in an open space, about twelve feet long, with a slight brick wall in the centre, and projecting walls at each end, about three and-an-half feet deep. The fire pit which runs the length of the entire building, is from two to three feet under the surface of the ground; the fuel used is always the shoves and other waste that drop in scutching, which is kept continually stirring, so as to throw a regular and gentle heat to every part of the plant, which lies across strong rods that rest on each end of the projecting walls; when the flax can be cleaned without this process, it is so done; but, when necessary it is performed with the greatest care; immediately after the flax is sufficiently aired, it is put in a small building air-tight, where it remains until it cools: putting flax in this building after airing, is, I believe, what gave rise to the idea of its being stoved in Holland previous to cleaning, as I could not learn, in the course of my inquiries on that subject, that such a practice had ever existed.

Breaking and Scutching.—In the Netherlands, flax is always broken and scutched by Hand-Machines, for the most part with breakers and scutchers, similar to those known in many parts of England, where flax is much grown, and known also in some parts of Ireland. In one part of Flanders, a hand machine, similar to that descibed in p. 6, is used, and it appears to be very applicable to those districts where flax is grown in small quantities, and does not arrive to that length and strength of staple, produced in the rich grounds of many parts of Munster. In no instance, however, could I discover that any kind of machinery worked by moving power was ever used in Holland; but it is worthy of remark, that throughout the Netherlands, the flax plant is so carefully attended to, in every operation, that it breaks and dresses with great facility, and comparative ease, and presents a more finished and better article, than is to be found in most other countries.

*Only *one* set of *layers* of sheafs in depth is put in each steeping pool at a time, it being found injurious to the flax to let the discharge of *mucilage* from one parcel blend with another. About one foot of water is in the pool when the flax is laid in.

From the New-England Farmer.

FARMER'S WORK FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Mowing ground.—There are but few objects connected with the management of a farm of more importance than that of obtaining good crops of rouen, after math, or second crops of grass. If your mowing land is in such good condition that you can hope to obtain a good crop, be careful to keep it from the intrusion of cattle, sheep and horses, for rouen in the winter and spring is very valuble for ewes, young lambs, cows and calves, &c.

A writer in *Hunters' Georgical Essays*, recommends manuring mowing ground immediately after haying, and especially if a second crop is expected. In such case some part of the fertilizing qualities of the manure will be lost by its being exposed to a burning sun, but the manure, when first applied, will protect the roots of the grass, and as soon as the grass has grown a little its tops will protect the manure: so that on the whole this application may not be unprofitable.—Composts composed in part of loam or rich earth, are supposed to be better for manuring grass land than unmixed stable or barn yard manure; because such composts are less liable to be deprived of their fertilizing qualities by the sun, air and violent rains.—Whenever manure of any kind is applied to grass land it should be spread as evenly as possible and a bush harrow should be drawn over the surface, which will break the small lumps remaining in the manure, and bring it closer to the roots of the grass. Or as Dr. Deane directed, 'when the land becomes bound or mossy, so as to diminish the growth of the grass, if be not convenient for the farmer to break it up, it should be cut or scarified by a spiked roller; or if the farmer does not posses this, by a heavy loaded harrow, when the ground is softened by rains, or by the coming out of the frost. Then dressed with some short rotten manure, suited to the soil; bushed and a roller passed over it.—There is no danger of destroying the roots of the grass by this operation. Though they are broken they will be speedily renewed, new offsets will be more plentifully formed, and the crops will rise with renewed vigor.'

Hay.—It is to be apprehended that much hay, the present season has been placed in stacks or mows without being thoroughly dried. The following extract from *Young's Calendar* may afford a useful hint in such cases. 'Mr Ducket's method of trying the heat of his hay stacks well deserves noting. He thrusts a scaffold bolt, or other stout and long iron bolt into a hay stack [or mow] to give an easy admission to a gun rod, with a strong wormer at the end of it, with which he screws out a sample, and discovers not only the heat, but state of the hay; if the stack [or mow] wants air he makes many of these holes, which give vent to the heat, and answer the purpose of a chimney.'

Weeds.—Be careful not to permit any weeds to ripen their seeds on your lands. If you have not leisure to dig them up by the roots you may cut them off with a scythe or a sickle before their seeds are sufficiently grown to vegetate. If the seeds of pernicious plants are never suffered to become ripe you will be sure eventually to destroy them. Even the Canada thistle, which is very hard to subdue, will eventually disappear if you cut it down often enough to prevent its seeds from coming to maturity for several years in succession.

Seeds.—Select the ripests and best seeds from such plants as are most forward and vigorous, and you will improve your *breed* of vegetables, in a manner similar to that by which the breeds of animals are improved by the celebrated European breeds of cattle. New and improved kinds of wheat, peas, beans, &c. &c. have been introduced by observing among growing crops some individual stalks, pods, ears, &c. which were distinguishable from the rest by a greater degree of health, luxuriance, productiveness, earliness, or some other peculiarity; gathering and preserving them exclusively for seed till sufficiently multiplied for propagation on a large scale.

Soiling.—This is a term applied to the practice of feeding domestic animals on new mown grass, or other green crops, in racks, yards, stables &c. Lorain says of this mode of farm management that 'The farm yard manure acquired by soiling, and that introduced by the roots of the grasses, create in the course of a single round of crops, such an immense improvement in the soil, that after the hay harvest commences, (which is great in consequence of the grass saved by this practice,) an almost perpetual harvest ensues until the corn is cribbed.

'Each crop is heavy in proportion to the ground occupied by it. The labor greatly exceeds what would readily be imagined by those who have not observed the practice; still it may or ought to be partially introduced; especially by wealthy farmers, who have many workers in their own families.—Also by those who have but little land in proportion to their labor they can readily obtain from their children, &c.

'It should, however, be remembered, that success is not to be expected, unless a full supply of green grasses, proper for this purpose, have been provided. Also, the very great trouble or perplexity occasioned by red clover, in consequence of the cattle and horses being salivated by the second and third crops of this grass.

'Every farmer should soil his working cattle and horses, whether he may or may not enter into general practice of soiling.—A very small extent of ground will be sufficient for this purpose. This may lie so near to his barn, that the trouble will be little more, if as much, as going to the pastures after them. The grass and rich dung saved by this practice will be very valuable to him.

'Notwithstanding the great advantages that may be derived from soiling, it would seem that it cannot be generally practised even in the populous parts of this country.—The quantity of cleared ground is more than double as much as the population is capable of cultivating properly, without introducing the additional labor which would be required if soiling were generally practiced.

Vegetable Phenomenon.—Yesterday, Dr. Edward J. Coxe presented us with a lemon, which grew at the country residence of Lewis Clapier, Esq. On opening the lemon longitudinally, it was discovered, that almost every seed had germinated, and from two or three, roots had shot down, and branches risen upwards, with perfect leaves, making miniature lemon trees within the lemon. Not only was the shape of these entirely developed, but the trunk, branches and leaves, were of the rich green *color* that belongs to the lemon tree in its usual state.—Different seeds presented various stages of progress. In some, the "sprouts" were just breaking from the shell, in others the leaf was out, and all the color was perfect. We are not sufficiently conversant with the history of vegetation to know, whether such a propensity to germinate has been frequently observed in the lemon—we believe an instance occurred some years since, in professor Coxe's garden, and perhaps the present notice will elicit proofs of the frequent occurrence of what now appears a *vegetable phenomenon*. It may be proper to state, the lemons are from last year's blossoms.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Natural History.—The Editors of this paper received from a friend in Missouri, preserved in spirits, a specimen of the reptile called the *Horned Lizard*, or Horned Frog, as it has been usual to call it, the existence of which has until recently been by many considered fabulous. This specimen was, with some others, picked up in the prairies of the Upper Arkansas, and lived from April to December, 1830, without either food or drink. How long these animals could thus live on the decomposition of the atmosphere has not been yet determined, but it is presumed by our Western friend, that in a proper temperature they might be made to live for years. It is said that the sprinkle of a few drops of rain would kill them; and the Indians say that on the approach of rain the lizards may be seen seeking protection and shelter under stones, logs of wood, &c. —*Nat. Intelligencer.*

MANURE.

Farmers might make a valuable addition to their farm yard manure, by digging a hole at a convenient distance from their kitchen, about three or four feet deep, and sufficiently wide to form a common receptacle for the various matters originating in, and about the house extending a paved gutter from the kitchen to it, to conduct soap suds and other slops into it. When it becomes offensive, the offending matter should be covered with earth. That which was thrown up in digging the hole may be applied so long as it lasts. Care should be taken to prevent the water from without from running into it. The receptacle may be hid from sight, by planting an evergreen hedge around it, leaving an opening at the back for putting in and taking out the contents.

STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Men, from 15 to 60 years of age 2,244,847

Marriages, (3 out of 63 without offspring,) 90,000

Deaths, every year, (every hour 49) 332,700

Married women live longer than single.

Average children to each marriage, in the country 4, in the cities 3.

More widowers re-marry than widows.

Half of all children born die before they are 17.

Number of twins to single births 1 to 65.

A greater number of old people die in cold than in warm weather.

The greatest number of births is in February and March.

The yankees of Bristol, Conn. made 30,000 clocks, the last season, averaging $8 each; amounting in the whole to $240,000. 8000 hands are daily employed.

SOLID STEM WHEAT.

This article, mentioned below, must be a valuable acquisition to the various kinds of wheat, raised in the United States. From the description, it will undoubtedly stand up better, in a windy country than the hollow stalk. We hope our farmers will introduce it.

We had an opportunity a few days since, says the Annapolis, Maryland, Republican, of July 9, of seeing a lot of wheat upon the farm of Dr. Wilson Waters, of Rhode River, from which, we presume, something upwards of a bushel will be reaped—that if we mistake not, will be a valuable acquisition: it is the third product of a few grains of seed brought home by our fellow citizen Lt. Mayo, of the United States Navy, and obtained by him upon the *Plains of Troy*, in Asia Minor, which he spent some time in visiting a few years ago, when the ship on board which he then served, was in the Archipelago.—The grains of this wheat are somewhat larger than those of wheat common to this country, though perhaps not quite as large as the wheat from the mountains of Chili. The stalk is peculiar for being nearly solid, instead of hollow, and more tapering than other wheat, the first joints being larger, and forming a more substantial base.—The head has a thick stiff beard, not less than six inches in length. It averages about forty grains to each head, which we ascertained to weigh one third more than the same number of grains of the blue stem wheat growing along side of it, and which also averaged forty grains to the head. Forty grains of the former weighed thirty-one grains—the same number of the latter weighed but nineteen grains. This being the third year that this wheat has vegetated in our climate and upon our soil, although but in specimen, we may fairly assure that it has been tested and found to answer well. It is said to be valuble more especially from the protection which the solidity of its stalk affords from the depredations of the fly, so destructive to other descriptions of wheat. It will also be much less liable to fall, we presume, from the same reason.

ZANESVILLE, July 20.

FLOUR.—It should be generally known by the agriculturists of our region, that flour manufactured from our wheat is deemed in the market to be much inferior to that made from wheat in the western part of the state of New-York. And also, that it has been found, on experiment at Rochester mills, that N. York wheat makes 5 pounds of flour in the bushel more than Ohio wheat; and that the flour sells for 50 cents and a dollar more per barrel. This difference alone is an enriching profit, which our farmers should endeavor to save by more thorough cultivation—*more working* of the lands intended for a wheat crop, and more attention to the quality of seed wheat.

From the above remarks it would seem that the Ohio Farmers are opening their eyes to their true interests; it requiring a change of seed, and a knowledge of the kind of wheat which will succeed best in that climate.

To Farmers.—A writer in the Norwich Courier says—'If grass when mown, is carefully turned every day it will injure very little. The great cause of injury is its lying on the ground through a long spell of rainy weather. If it lay more than one day, it becomes mouldy, and turns black. If carefully turned daily, "rain or shine," it will not color. This is the result of many years' experience.'

From the Ravenna (Ohio) Courier.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

By a communication received from a respectable and scientific physician in Medina co., we learn that a remedy has at length been found for restoring animation suspended by the effects of carbonic acid gas, or *damps*, as it is usually termed, in wells.—The frequent occurrence of death, caused by persons descending into wells in which this gas, or *damps* exist, has long made it a desideratum with the humane to discover a restorative to animation when it is suspended by inhaling the gas. Accident has at last done what science and study had failed to effect; and if we cannot at all times avoid the gas, we can, by timely aid, prevent the fatal consequences of its effects.

On the 17th of June last, three individuals, a Mr. *Vial*, his son, and another person, were engaged in digging a well in the township of Copley, Medina county, and having been absent about one hour, on returning the young man went into the well, and after descending a short distance, fell apparently lifeless to the bottom. His father immediately descended to his relief, and having arrived at the region of the *damps*, also fell to the bottom in a similar condition.—On seeing them both apparently lifeless, the third person started in great haste for the physician, (our informant) who resided at some distance from the place. During his absence, several ladies who were assembled at the place, determined to make an effort to raise the bodies from the well. One of them threw a pailful of water down, most of which fell on the face of Mr. Vial, who immediately caught breath, and rising on his feet, seized the breathless and apparently lifeless body of his son, and with it in his arms, succeeded in getting into the bucket or tub, in which situation they were raised to the top of the well by the women. Water was immediately applied to the young man, which in a short time produced symptoms of returning life. Mr. Vial in a few hours attained his usual health and strength, and the young man, by medical aid, had so far recovered as to be able to walk about on the succeeding day.

The experiment of letting down a candle was then tried, which went out at the depth of six feet from the top of the well—a live chicken was also let down, and at the depth of six feet animation became suspended, but by pouring down water on it, animation was immediately restored. From these experiments it appears that on inhaling this gas, life is not immediately extinguished but suspended only, and that the application of water will restore it—whether by conveying atmospheric air, contained in the water, to the sufferer, or from some other cause, we are not sufficiently scientific to determine.

Numerous valuable lives have been lost within the circle of our acquaintance by exposure to these *damps*, and we hope the preventive now suggested will be fairly tested, and if found to be a general restorer of suspended animation in cases of this kind, that a knowledge of its efficacy will be widely diffused.

Temperance.—Mr. *Jesse Bowman*, a respectable farmer of Lycoming county, Pa. not a member of the Temperance Society, encouraged by the statements of farmers who had discontinued the use of ardent spirits in their Hay and Harvest fields, recently made the trial, and publicly announces in the newspapers of that county, that it succeeded beyond his expectations, his work having been well and expeditiously done, and that his hands never stood the labor of harvest better. He is of opinion, that if farmers generally would adopt the plan, and add a trifle to the laborer's wages, it would be of service to both parties.—*Am. Sentinel*

STATISTICS OF FRANCE.

Population, estimated		30,000,000
Men and women, of 20 and 21 years old,		520,728

The number of boys in France is larger than that of girls, (let them exchange with some of John Bull's people, they have more girls than boys.)

Average duration of life, previous to the revolution, 28 years 9 months;—now, 31 years 6 months—which is attributable to vaccination, and the extending of the comforts of life to the lower classes.

Births in Paris in 1829,		28,791
Of whom were boys,	14,860	
girls.	13,691	
Of this number, born in wedlock,	18,563	
illegitimate,	10,153	

Of these only 2,103 had known parents.

Marriages, of bachelors and spinsters,	5,873	
Of bachelors and widows,	349	
Of widows and spinsters,	710	
Of widowers and widows,	151	7,083
Deaths in private houses	15,268	
Civil and military hospitals, and prisons,	10,047	
Bodies found in the *Morgue*,	276	25,591

In the year 1828, there were 128 persons who had attained their 100th year.

ROSES, DAHLIAS, STRAWBERRIES, *and Quicks.*

THE proprietors of the Albany Nursery have printed a classification of 140 of their finest Roses, according to color, to enable purchasers to select a variety with certainty and economy, with characters indicating the size of the flower and habit, and the prices annexed. This may be seen at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

They have imported and propagated many varieties of the finest double Dahlias, which may be selected by the flowers, at the Nursery, until the frosts of Autumn.

They will have for sale from this time forward plants of the Methven Strawberry, at $2 50 per hundred. Forty-seven of these berries have weighed a pound. They are good bearers and of fine flavor. Also, most of the other esteemed varieties. See catalogue.

They have likewise for sale, 50,000 plants of the three thorned Locust, (*Gleditschia triacanthus*) two years old, and of good size to be planted for hedges, at $5. per 1000.

Orders for any articles from the Nurrery, may be sent by mail, or addressed to the care of L. Tucker, Rochester. BUEL & WILSON.

Albany Nursery, July 16 . f4t

ESSAYS ON AMERICAN SILK,

WITH Directions to farmers for raising Silk Worms—by J. D. Homergue and Peter S. Duponceau. Also,

The American Gardener,
Deane's New-England Farmer, and
Butler's Farmer's Manual, for sale by
HOYT, PORTER & CO.

Prince on the Vine, a few copies for sale as above. july 23